

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERIA AND GREAT EASTERN

## The Letters of Mr. Seward and Earl Russell.

## Comment of the English Press on American Affairs.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

## The National Fete of France Devoid of Political Significance.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

## BARON RICASSOLI IN FAVOR OF GARIBALDI.

## Universal Sympathy with Garibaldi's Expedition throughout Italy.

## VOLUNTEERS STILL ARRIVING.

## Another Attempt Against the Life of Marquis Wieropolinski.

The steamer *Peria*, from Liverpool August 16, and *Que-nesson* August 17, arrived here yesterday, with two days later news. The *Kongaroo*, with foreign files to the 13th, also arrived here yesterday. The *Great Eastern*, which left England on the same day as the *Peria*, arrived yesterday, at her anchorage at Flushing Bay. By these arrivals we have foreign files seven days later than those previously received.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived on the 14th.

The steamer *Asia*, from New-York, arrived on the 16th.

## Great Britain.

The Dublin correspondent of *The London Times*, writing on the 4th, says: "The *Tuscarora* left Kingston harbor at 1:30 a. m. yesterday morning. This was owing to an official intimation that she must leave, but it is said that the Captain at the same time received a telegram from Liverpool, intimating that the vessel *220*, of which she is in pursuit, was in the channel, and that she had left to join her. The *Tuscarora* is expected back to Kingston on Friday."

A denial has been made of the statement that the *Tuscarora* left on account of a Government order to that effect.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Tuscarora*, passed Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 13th.

KINGSTOWN, 17th.—*The London Times* has an editorial in which it professes to give Americans a view of their affairs from a European point of view—and the view is of course a very gloomy one.

The *Daily News* attacks Earl Russell's response to Mr. Seward's dispatch, and says that had the hostile demonstrations in America been far more numerous than they have, it is hardly consistent with dignity and self-respect to make any reference to such temporary ebullitions of feeling in an official despatch. The writer thinks that Mr. Roebuck's insulting remarks to America, at even in the presence of the Prime Minister, at the late Sheffield banquet, furnish Mr. Seward with a most pointed and direct rebuke.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* speaks glowingly of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says they ought to begin offensive movements, as it will be impossible for them to resist the Northern levies if the South stands idly by while they are raised and drilled.

Sir Francis B. Head, in a letter to *The Times*, urges the continuance of neutrality in the American struggle.

The New-York correspondent of *The Times*, writing August 1, alludes to the exhaustion of Northern enthusiasm and the failure of enlistment, and says that if some signal humiliation to McClellan's or Pope's Army was to occur, the independence of the South would be secured.

The Secretary of the British North America Overland Transit Company had been announced before a police magistrate in London by one of a party of thirty-three persons, whom the Company had undertaken to convey to British Columbia, but had failed to do so beyond St. Paul, Minnesota. The charge was for obtaining money by false pretences. The case was adjourned.

Dr. K. Phillimore has been appointed Queen's Advocate in the room of Sir R. Harding, resigned.

## The United States and Europe.

From *The London Times*, Aug. 15.  
We send to you to read the following further correspondence relating to the civil war in the United States of North America, published as a Parliamentary Paper yesterday. It is, we think, one of the most interesting specimens of official literature it has ever been our lot to read. The prospect of success which in May last dawned upon the Union cause seems to gladden every paragraph of Mr. Seward's dispatch, whereas the stern logic of events lends increased authority to Lord Russell's very "dry" reply.

"No. 1.  
MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL (Received June 21).  
"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 10, Pall Mall, London, June 20, 1862."

"My Lord: I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home."

"I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
"Yours obedient servant,  
"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

(Enclosure in No. 1.)  
MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.  
"WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862."

"Sir: Your dispatch of the 8th of May has been received."

"This is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels, which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the southern ports which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy to foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear."

"This stage is also marked by another improvement—the cessation of the pirates who, by the capture and sale of the vessels, have been committing depredations on American commerce."

"Under the President's instructions I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly nations upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it."

"By way of introduction, I beg to refer you to the recollection of the facts that the earliest proper occasion I set forth most distinctly the opinions of the Government of the United States, including their agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national interests, and more as one general combination of agricultural,

manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad."

"There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unfounded. There is distress throughout the country of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine-press and silk-loom in some parts of France seem to be coming to a standstill. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little changed as possible. It would seem impossible for any disinterested person to doubt that it is a very common-sense wish which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This Government has expressed that wish earnestly, decidedly, sometimes perhaps even impatiently. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year, against the wishes of Europe as well as of America."

"A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This Government at the beginning assumed, and it has consistently insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a national dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time."

"Certainly this Government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinions which they formed at so early a stage of it, and the opinions which might, perhaps, properly be deemed a guide?"

"Of course, in such a review, the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, while it was held in close siege in this capital, cut off from communication with every State which remained loyal. Now, it is in the saddle, and it possesses the Mississippi and all the other great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and resources of the Government are unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted."

"No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The existence of this is a certain and definite fact maintained by their organs."

"Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success, they could not be expected to discontinue otherwise than in just such a sense, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope so long as they find a willingness to meet with sympathy in Europe. The very last advice which could be given to them, previous to the arrival there of the dispatch of the 17th of New-York and Norfolk, would be full of speculations about some newly-conceived form of intervention."

"But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and act like other belligerent nations under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in the presence of the Union, as now existing, be influenced by the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other men, determine for themselves under one set of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises travelers never to mail their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without mailing, while if they themselves are unable, or find it desirable to keep it, they can take it with them. Has diplomacy been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this capital and the district at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any other of the always loyal States."

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and people repudiates all temporizing counsels and expedients. Experience has taught many lessons during the last twelve months, but none more important than this: that in great affairs the truth is manifest, not single, and that however superior one system or class of men may be, it can never so much better than all the rest as to render it safe or wise to rely upon it alone. The military organization which had its origin in the spontaneous enthusiasm of the nation, formed the Executive in an incredibly brief space with the material of an army vast in numbers, and by the admission of the military officers, and the passing in the qualities that rendered masses of men under discipline from being more machine."

The last appeal of the American Federalists is threatened with a singular difficulty. That appeal is to the inscription, and the difficulty is that of distinguishing between an American and a foreigner. There is already an earnest on a comparatively small scale of what may be expected on the larger scale of a whole Northern Confederation. At St. Louis the decision of a formidable Secession committee, and the neighborhood of Secession guerrillas, compelled the Governor to call out the militia; but no sooner had he done so than multitudes claimed the benefit of British, French, and German allegiance."

Our own low subjects across St. George's Channel appear to be the readiest to claim this exemption, and the fact of some having taken the oath of naturalization, and others of seeking the refuge of our flag. As their claims are vigorously asserted, and not willingly allowed, the authorities have their hands full, and there will probably be some cases open to a variety of opinion between American and foreign jurists. Even if cases be decided against the secessionists, there will not be much wisdom in giving them arms, and driving them to the war in a sense to which they are averse, and against an army with whom they feel they have no cause for quarrel."

On the 13th of August a conference took place in London, between a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association and commissioners and other representatives of countries contributing cotton supplies to the International Exhibition. Mr. Cheestman, the President of the Cotton Supply Association, took the chair, and presided over the proceedings, and the deputation from the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester invited friendly aid and discussion with regard to the important subject of cotton cultivation from those gentlemen present who represented the various countries which had sent samples of cotton to the Great Exhibition. He then gave a survey of the history, importance, and prospects of the cotton trade. The value of the American cotton crop, as declared by the latest returns, she had produced was £24,000,000. It was very evident that America for many years to come could not regard the position she had lost. [Hear, hear.] There were some thoughtful men who believed that under no circumstances could America ever regain that position."

He then said that the other cotton-producing countries of the world ought now to strive to supply at least one-half value (£24,000,000) of the cotton which America supplied by the cotton of India, Egypt, and Persia. In America for export was £4,750,000 bales. If they added to that the quantity of cotton consumed in the Southern States, the total growth would amount to 5,000,000 bales, which was no less than 85 per cent of the cotton grown throughout the world. In Brazil the growth was 103,000 bales, being 2 per cent of the whole growth; in Egypt the growth was 135,000 bales; in the West Indies, 10,000 bales. From the East Indies 60,000 bales were exported in 1860. The total supply of cotton in the world was £24,000,000, or about 100,000 bales per week. Of that we consumed 32 per cent, the Continent of Europe consumed 32 per cent, and America 16 per cent."

Mr. Marsh, one of the representatives of Australia, said that in other articles price was an element, but in cotton it was the essence. Cotton could, he said, be grown in abundance in Australia, but he was afraid that the price of labor there was too high to permit the production of cotton at a price which would obtain a market in this country. If the colonies could obtain a sufficient number of coolies and Chinese, they could produce any amount of cotton."

Mr. Cave, representative of Barbados, said cotton could be very well grown there, and some of the landed proprietors were willing to undertake its growth, as they feared it would yield more profit than sugar did at present. But the difficulty to be dealt with was any amount of uncultivated land, and cotton could be produced there equal to ordinary Orleans cotton if laborers were imported. A cotton-growing company had been recently established in Jamaica, and he believed that it was successful. A very considerable number of sugar estates had lately been thrown out of cultivation in Jamaica, and there was a good opening for the planting of new cotton-growing colonies in the West Indies."

Viscount de Villa Major, representative of Portugal, stated that the Government of that country had offered land on advantageous terms on the coast of Africa for cotton cultivation, that the Government was anxious to promote the growth of cotton there, and that cotton was produced in Angola at a price which would be a great advantage to the growth of cotton, and that cotton producers would be protected by the Government forces against any attacks from barbarians."

Mr. Benton, another representative of Portugal, said that labor could be obtained at 6d. per day in the Portuguese colony in Africa."

Mr. Ridgway, representative of Jamaica, testified to a want of labor for the purpose of cotton cultivation there. He also testified that in New Zealand large quantities of cotton could be grown."

Charles de Heineken, representative of Italy, said that in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and at the beginning of this century, that country cultivated cotton on a very large scale. The Italian Government was very anxious during the present cotton crisis to promote the cultivation of cotton there again on a large scale. It had ascertained that there was a large quantity of land in Naples, which was very fertile, and which was devoted to the growth of cotton, and which might be brought there very cheaply. The Italian Government resolved to construct a railway in that region, and thereby facilities would be given for the export of cotton. He believed that cotton might be produced in the South of Italy at fourpence or fivepence per pound. Agricultural labor was very cheap there, one shilling per day being considered high wages. Italian cotton was superior to any other cotton in the world. He was quite sure that Italy would devote themselves energetically to the cultivation of cotton, and he hoped that foreigners would co-operate with them, because it was to the interest of all Europe that it should possess within itself a cotton-producing country. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gerstenberg, representative of Ecuador and New-Grenada, said that they could produce cotton to an enormous extent, and of the quality required, at fourpence per pound. Land was abundant, and the climate was very favorable. The Valley of the Amazon could produce enough cotton to supply the world. Ecuador, for the purpose of satisfying the demands of British bondholders, had allotted to them 4,500,000 acres, on which cotton was about to be grown. What was mainly wanted was a sufficient inducement to lead the public to embark in the cultivation of cotton there. Land was abundant, and the climate was very favorable. The Valley of the Amazon could produce enough cotton to supply the world. Ecuador, for the purpose of satisfying the demands of British bondholders, had allotted to them 4,500,000 acres, on which cotton was about to be grown. What was mainly wanted was a sufficient inducement to lead the public to embark in the cultivation of cotton there. 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